FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

5-power London disarmament & atomic control talks ended with issues still deadlocked.

U.S. speeded arms aid to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey & Iraq in face of Syria's leftward turn.

UN Assembly opened special session on Red acts in Hungary

United States

Fed. Govt. moved through courts to force Arkansas Gov. Faubus to permit high school desegregation in Little Rock; Nashville school blasted after admission of one Negro child.

Major auto firms rejected UAW bid for 1958 price cuts.

Malcolm Anderson, Althea Gibson won U.S. tennis titles.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

London Talks Recessed. The current session of the UN Disarmament Subcom., meeting in London since Mar. 18, adjourned indefinitely Sept. 6.

The 5-nation (U.S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR) subcommittee recessed with Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin refusing to answer comprehensive Western disarmament proposals presented Aug. 29. Western delegates, who generally asserted that some progress had been made in the talks toward a first-stage East-West disarmament accord, said that the subcommittee would report to the 12-nation UN Disarmament Comm., which probably would meet in New York in October. [See p. 281B-C3]

Zorin, preparing to leave London for Moscow, told newsmen Sept. 6 that "the discussions have yielded no positive results." He had refused Sept. 5 to agree to a resumption of the subcommittee's work until after the disarmament question had been debated by the 12th Gen. Assembly or its Political Com. Zorin accused the Western powers of attempting to avoid a full-scale disarmament debate in the Gen. Assembly. Moscow "Pravda" had declared Sept. 1 that a disarmament agreement "would be greatly facilitated by open discussion" in the UN.

Dulles Sees Progress. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles asserted Sept. 10 that it would be an "overstatement" to say that the London talks had "failed." He told newsmen that "more progress toward disarmament has been made at these talks than has ever been made before in the long history of efforts toward disarmament." He said that Soviet leaders, always "very tough negotiators," now hoped to "whittle away" at the final Western proposals to bring them more into line with the Russian disarmament position. [See p. 274B1]

(The U.S. Senate's Disarmament Subcom., in a report issued Sept. 8, urged the Eisenhower Admin. to continue its disarmament efforts in the 12th UN Gen. Assembly. The subcommittee cited the division of Germany & "aggressive nature of Communist China" as the 2 major political problems in the way of an East-West arms agreement. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.], subcommittee chairman, urged Sept. 8 that the U.S.' disarmament position be placed before the UN by "none other than the President himself.") [See p. 249F3]

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MIDDLE EAST

Jordan Gets U.S. Arms. 8 USAF transport planes arrived in Amman, Jordan Sept. 9 with the first U.S. military aid to be expedited to the Middle East under a program to counteract Soviet arms shipments to the Syrian Govt. The Jordanian shipment—recoilless rifles, machineguns, jeeps & ammunition—was drawn from U.S. & West European arms stocks. It was to be charged against the $10 million U.S. military aid grant made available to Jordan June 29. [See p. 211B1]

In announcing the Mid-East arms program, the State Dept. said Sept. 5 that American arms shipments to Lebanon, Turkey & Iraq would be accelerated under orders issued after Loy W. Henderson, Dep. State Undersecy. for Admin., returned from a Mid-East tour & expressed "deep concern lest Syria should become a victim of internation communism." [See p. 282B1]

'Ike' Pledges Aid Vs. Syria. In a statement issued through State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Pres. Eisenhower reaffirmed Sept. 7 "his intention to carry out the national policy, expressed in the Congressional Middle East resolution," to "help the nations of the area to defend their independence." Dulles said Mr. Eisenhower had "authorized the accelerated delivery to the countries of the area of economic & other defensive items which have been programmed for their use." The President "expressed the hope that the international Communists would not push Syria into any acts of aggression against her neighbors & that the people of Syria would act to allay the anxiety caused by recent events," Dulles said. [See p. 276A2]

Dulles told newsmen that, at a conference earlier Sept. 7 among himself, Mr. Eisenhower & Asst. State Secy. (for Mid-Eastern Affairs) William M. Rountree, Henderson had reported finding "in the Near East deep concern at the apparently growing Soviet Communist domination of Syria & the large build-up there of Soviet-bloc arms." Henderson warned of concern in the area over "border incidents [&] subversive activities directed toward the overthrow of the newly constituted Govts. of Syria's Arab neighbors." [See p. 282F2]

Dulles Revises Stand. Dulles indicated Sept. 10 that he had tempered his earlier evaluation of the seriousness of the Syrian situation. He told newsmen that he did not "think it likely" that the Syrian crisis would demand or permit "direct armed intervention" by the U.S. as authorized by the Eisenhower Doctrine. He asserted that he did not believe there would be any "aggression" which "could not be dealt with by the states involved." He said that the Jordanian arms airlift had been ordered at the specific request of the Jordanian Govt.

Warning that the situation still was "in the borderline, grey area," Dulles said: "There has been as yet no [U.S.] determination that Syria is dominated by international Communism within the meaning of the Middle East Resolution [Eisenhower Doctrine]." He asserted that "the very fact" that the Syrian crisis "is being taken seriously affords the greatest likelihood that a peaceful solution will be found." [See p. 265C3]

Jordan Vs. Move on Syria. Jordanian Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai declared Sept. 10 that Jordan would take no action to intervene in Syria despite the "unfortunate" impression created by the arrival of American arms in Jordan. Asserting that Syria was "independent & entitled to do what she likes," Rifai said that "we do not want the Middle East to become a battleground in the cold war." Rifai said that the U.S. arms shipments would be used solely for Jordanian defense & internal security. He reportedly told newsmen that the weapons "will be used against Israel or any country that tries to attack us." "No Arab country would ever be prepared to fight another Arab country," he declared. [See pp. 276F1, 251B2]

(Queried by newsmen about Israeli Forgn. Ministry statements Sept. 8 that the U.S. arms shipments to Jor-

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dan had caused Israel "concern," Dulles said Sept. 10 that Israel was "quite substantially armed" and that "we do not think that there is danger at the present time to Israel." Dulles reaffirmed as U.S. policy Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 1956 statement "that the [U.S.] would come to the assistance of any country that was attacked.") [See p. 122E2]

(The UN Security Council met Sept. 6 to hear Israeli & Jordanian countercomplaints of truce violations but deferred action pending a report by the UN Truce Supervision Org. The council, however, cautioned both Israel & Jordan against taking any action that might increase Mid-East tensions.) [See p. 283F3]

(UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, in a supplement to the introduction to his annual report, urged Sept. 5 the creation of a standby UN police force along lines of the UN Emergency Force for the Middle East. International agreements would provide for the drawing of national contingents to meet any emergency, according to Hammarskjöld's plan.) [See p. 283A1]

Gromyko Warns on Syria. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko charged Sept. 10 that U.S. Mid-East envoy Henderson had visited Turkey to advance Western plans to set "certain Arab countries on to Syria—for example, Iraq, Jordan & Lebanon." Gromyko warned that, due to the U.S.' instigation, "Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of Syria" to further "political pressure & attempts to organize an economic blockade" & "armed intervention in the affairs of Syria." Gromyko charged that the "conspiracy" was aimed at an eventual blockade of Syria by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the interests of "the oil kings." [See p. 281D3]

(Soviet notes to the U.S., Britain & France Sept. 4 renewed previous demands for a 4-power declaration of nonintervention in the Middle East. The notes, which were not made public, reportedly reviewed Soviet opposition to Western Mid-East policy, beginning with the British-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. [See pp. 186E1-A2, 46F1]

Syria Vs. Arms Lift. A Syrian Govt. statement, issued in Damascus Sept. 7, said that "Syria does not intend to attack anybody" but would "not tolerate any action against her security." Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly, in an interview for Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency, warned Sept. 7 that Syria would not "allow anyone to interfere in our home affairs or split our home front." He said that, if provoked, Syria would "tear up the belt" being wrapped around it. Kuwatly added: "We are not Communists. . . . We are nationalists & do not substitute our Arab nationalism for any other principles." [See p. 281G3]

A 2d Syrian Govt. declaration, issued after the Syrian Cabt. had met Sept. 8 to consider alleged U.S. "aggressive intentions against Syria," charged Sept. 9 that "provocative acts against Syria have begun." The Govt. statement said that American ships & aircraft had been sent close to Syria in an "open challenge" to its independence. Syrian Defense Min. Khaled el-Azm contradicted the anti-U.S. charges Sept. 11 & told newsmen that he had "no desire to damage relations with" the U.S. Premier Sabri el-Assali, however, thanked Soviet Forgn. Min. Gromyko Sept. 11 for his "firm attitude toward [U.S.] attempts to break Syrian independence." [See p. 275G3]

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Debates Hungary. A 36-nation resolution, introduced Sept. 10 at the opening of a special UN Gen. Assembly session in New York, urged renewed UN condemnation of the Soviet Union for its suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt. The resolution, a compromise version of a U.S. draft circulated to non-Communist UN delegations Sept. 3, asked that Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Gen. Assembly president, be appointed as a "special representative of the Gen. Assembly on the Hungarian problem" to try to obtain Soviet & Hungarian compliance with previous assembly resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, the entry of UN observers & the calling of free Hungarian general elections. [See p. 283E1-C2; Vol. XVI, 418B-D1, 377E-G2, 365D3]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. urged the assembly Sept. 10 to keep the Hungarian issue "in the forefront" of its discussions in the hope that the USSR would be forced to "respond to the judgments of public opinion." (Lodge had said on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Sept. 8 that he believed there would be an "ultimate liberation" of Hungary in which the current UN resolution would "play a part.") He assured the USSR Sept. 10 that "the [U.S.] has never thought that a free Hungary . . . should have other than a neutral foreign policy, or that it should be brought into any military alliances with the West."

The special session, called to debate the report of the assembly's Special Com. on Hungary [see p. 201E1-F2], was denounced Sept. 10 by Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev & Hungarian Rep.-to-UN Peter Mod. Sobolev charged that the session had been arranged by U.S. "aggressive circles" in an attempt to convert the assembly into an instrument of "American foreign policy." Mod renewed charges that the Hungarian revolt had been aimed at restoration of the "Fascist Horthy regime." He challenged UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to visit Hungary to "convince himself of the inaccuracy" of the Special Com.'s report. [See p. 283B-C2]

Cmndr. Allan H. P. Noble, British State Min., said Sept. 11 that since the Hungarian repression had been based solely on "Russia's flagrant interference," any correction of the Hungarian situation must come from the USSR. He urged, therefore, that the assembly send Prince Wan to Moscow to "seek contact with the Soviet leaders" on implementation of the assembly's resolutions.

(Soviet UN delegation staffs had arrived for the assembly session Sept. 4 aboard a TU-104 jet airliner. It was the first Soviet civilian plane ever to land in the U.S. & the first publicized flight to the U.S. by Russian craft since 2 Soviet AF planes flew from Moscow to the West Coast via the North Pole in June-July 1937. The TU-104 landed at McGuire AF Base, N.J. after the State Dept. Sept. 3 rejected Soviet requests for waiver of a 1951 Port of N.Y. Authority antinoise ban on N.Y.-area jet landings. The Soviet plane left the U.S. Sept. 7 for Moscow, where its pilot, Capt. Boris P. Bugayev, charged Sept. 8 that USAF jets had "shadowed" the craft to plot its performance.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 207G1]

Kadar Vs. UN Action. Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar attacked the Gen. Assembly Special Com. on Hungary's report Sept. 11. He said that the "American" resolution, as he termed it, demonstrated that "the imperialists" had not forgiven Hungary for repelling their assault in 1956. "The resolution," he said, "reproaches us with arresting people. . . . I ask what would happen to Americans who make armed plots against the state?" Alluding to current U.S. school integration problems, he said: "Those who tolerate that a people should be persecuted because of the color of their skin have no right to preach human liberty & human rights." [See p. 283D-E2]

Budapest radio reported Sept. 8 that mass demonstrations had been held throughout Hungary to protest charges contained in the UN Special Com.'s report, which was published in serial form by the Budapest CP newspaper "Nepszabadsag" beginning Aug. 27. Budapest radio said that 50,000 persons had gathered in Miskolc to denounce the report for its "testimony bought with dollars from adventurers & traitors who fled to the West." Refugee sources in Vienna reported Sept. 8 that Budapest workers of the Csepel I. industrial complex had been forced to sign petitions denouncing the report on the pretext that they were signing pay receipts. [See p. 283A2]

(A report circulated to UN Gen. Assembly delegates Sept. 9 by the exile Assembly of Captive European Nations charged that present repressive conditions in Hungary surpassed "the worst days" of Stalinist rule under ex-CP Secy. Matyas Rakosi [see p. 226D2]. The report, intended to supplement the UN Special Com.'s findings, was prepared with the aid of A. A. Berle Jr., ex-Asst. State Secy. & Columbia U. law prof., Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, ex-U.S. Amb. to

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Italy, Dir. Leo Cherne of the Research Inst. of Amer. & Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, clergyman. In another report to the Gen. Assembly, the Intl. Comm. of Jurists charged Sept. 6 that Hungarian courts had become an active arm of the Kadar regime's repression and that Hungary was unfit to belong to the UN.) [See p. 202D3]

(Mme. Maria Maleter, 33, divorced wife of Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, petitioned UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Sept. 10 to intercede with Soviet & Hungarian authorities on behalf of the imprisoned rebel leader. She had fled Budapest to Vienna & been admitted to Canada with her 3 children. She charged that Maleter had been "treacherously arrested" by Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov, Soviet MVD chief, Nov. 3, 1956 while negotiating a rebel-Soviet truce at Tokol, Soviet Army Hq. on Budapest's Csepel I.) [See p. 258C1; Vol. XVI, 376F-G2]

Hammarskjöld Defends UN. In an introduction to his previously published annual report to the UN, Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld defended Sept. 4 the UN's voting system. He declared that limitations on the UN's effectiveness largely were the result of the "facts of international life," which posed questions beyond the UN's power to solve. Asserting that these questions were not likely to be solved by attempts at "merely constitutional reform" of the UN, Hammarskjöld rejected the view, advanced by British ex-Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, that the UN's equal vote system weighed in favor of the smaller & less responsible states. Churchill, addressing the Amer. Bar Assn. in London July 31, had called for reform of the UN Charter to save "the whole structure" from collapse. [See pp. 283B2, 179B3]

Malaya Approved for UN. The UN Security Council, meeting in N.Y. Sept. 5, voted 11-0 to recommend that the Gen. Assembly admit the Fed. of Malaya as 82d member of the UN [see pp. 288D1, 79G3]. The USSR cast its 81st & 82d Security Council vetoes [see p. 63G1] Sept. 9 to block applications for UN membership by the republics of South Korea & South Viet Nam, each of which got 10 favorable votes. The council voted Sept. 9 to reject Soviet-endorsed applications for UN membership by North Korea (USSR for, 9 opposed, Sweden abstaining) and Outer Mongolia (USSR & Sweden for, 5 opposed, 2 abstaining). [See Vol. XVI, p. 420A3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Titoism. Greeting a Polish Govt. & Communist Party delegation to Yugoslavia led by CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Pres. Tito Sept. 10 indorsed the present "Polish-German frontier on the Oder & Neisse [rivers]" as "the only lasting solution" possible in "the interests of peace in this part of the world." Gomulka, who was accompanied to Belgrade by Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Forgn. Min. Adam Rapacki & Agri. Min. Edward Ochab, reportedly pledged Polish support Sept. 10 for Yugoslav policies of "active coexistence" with both Soviet & NATO bloc nations but reaffirmed Polish solidarity with Communist countries, including the USSR. [See p. 283E3]

(West German Amb.-to-Yugoslavia Karl Georg Pfleiderer expressed Sept. 11 his Govt.'s disappointment over Tito's public indorsement of the Oder-Neisse line.). [See p. 203G1]

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, on his return to London Sept. 8 from 4 days of talks with Tito in Belgrade, told newsmen that he believed Yugoslav leaders intended to preserve their independence from the USSR. He said: "Yugoslavia may agree with the Soviet Union on certain matters, but I am sure that she intends to make up her own mind on foreign affairs as they arise & does not intend to interfere with the policies of others." Lloyd's talks with Tito had centered on the Middle East, disarmament & East-West relations. [See p. 250G1]

U.S. Eases Bulgaria Ban. The U.S. State Dept. announced Sept. 5 that it would consider "visits of limited duration" to Bulgaria by U.S. citizens if their trips were "in the national interest." The State Dept. said that it also would consider applications, on an individual basis, for visits to the U.S. by Bulgarian newsmen. Relaxation of the travel ban, which had been in effect since the U.S. broke relations with Bulgaria Feb. 21, 1950, was made specifically, the State Dept. said, to permit pres. Avery Brundage of the Intl. Olympic Com. & other members of the U.S. Olympic Com. to attend a meeting of the Intl. Olympic Com. Sept. 20 in Sofia. [See pp. 283B3, 274C1-G2; Vol. X, 66H, 26P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Federal Pay Raises. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 7 vetoed 2 bills (HR2427 & HR2462) to give pay raises to postal & other federal employes. He called them inflationary & unfair and warned that they would require large supplemental appropriations & a probable increase in the public debt. [See p. 286D2]

The vetoes of the pay bills & of 5 private bills and the signing of 27 other measures took place at the White House Sept. 7 during a one-day interruption in the President's Newport, R.I. vacation [see p. 284D1]. He had flown to Washington to confer with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. on the Little Rock, Ark. integration dispute [see p. 292] & with State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Deputy State Undersecy. Loy Henderson on the Middle East. [See p. 289G2]

Legislation Signed. Bills signed by the President included: Sept. 4—a 2-year extension of Presidential authority to reorganize Govt. agencies [see p. 109G2-A3]. Sept. 7—authority for the Govt. to guarantee up to 90% of private loans of up to $5 million each to local-service airlines to buy planes & equipment. Sept 9—the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (HR-6127) [see pp. 284D3-285B1]. Sept. 11—a bill (S2792) corecting some immigration law "hardships" and admitting 60,000 additional immigrants. (The President expressed "disappointment" that the immigration bill failed to end "many of the serious inequities" that he had urged corrected.) [See p. 286A-C2]

Curbs Govt. Soliciting. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 6 established a President's Com. on Fund Raising Within the Fed. Svc. to police his program of banning high-pressure soliciting of federal employes for philanthropic contributions. A limit of 3 solicitations a year for any employe would be enforced except for possible emergency & disaster appeals, and contributions would be made "truly voluntary" by rules such as giving employes the right to keep amounts confidential. [See Vol. XVI, p. 220E1]

Personnel. In recess appointments of nominees whose confirmation had been postponed by Senate committees, Pres. Eisenhower named Dr. Paul D. Foote, ex-Gulf Oil vice pres., as Asst. Defense Secy. for research & engineering Sept. 6, and Arnold R. Jones of Manhattan, Kan., ex-Budget Bureau Dep. Dir., as a TVA director Sept. 10. Foote's nomination had been tabled by the Senate Armed Services Com. because he had expressed unwillingness to dispose of his Gulf pension & oil stocks as representing possible "conflict of interests." Jones' appointment had been challenged by TVA-area congressmen & senators on grounds that he might sympathize with the Budget Bureau when its policies conflicted with TVA interests. [See p. 260F3]

Other recess appointments: Julian B. Baird, 64, chrmn. of the First Natl. Bank of St. Paul, Minn., as Treasury Undersecy. for monetary affairs Aug. 30 to succeed W. Randolph Burgess [see p. 221A1]; Gerard C. Smith, special Asst. State Secy. for atomic energy affairs, as Asst. State Secy. for policy planning Sept. 6 to succeed Robert R. Bowie. [See p. 165F3]

Among 446 nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 5: Henry Kearns as Asst. Commerce Secy.; Fred C. Scribner Jr. as Treasury Undersecy.; H. Freeman Matthews as Amb. to Austria; ex-Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R., Mo.) as Amb. to Paraguay; Edward N. Gadsby to the SEC; Frederick W. Ford to the FCC; Erle Cocke Sr. to the FDIC; Frank A. Southard Jr. as U.S. executive director of the Intl. Monetary Fund; Maj. Gen. Edgar Carl Erickson as Natl. Guard Bureau chief; Adm. Arthur W. Radford to the permanent (retired) rank of admiral.

(The Senate Armed Services Com. refused Aug. 22 to recommend confirmation of actor James Stewart's promotion from colonel to brig. gen. in the AF reserve. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith [R., Me.] said Stewart had not kept up his reserve training sufficiently. She charged Aug. 24 that Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr., AF chief of personnel, had given "exten-

sive false testimony" in support of Stewart's promotion. O'Donnell contended in a statement Aug. 26 that he had made some mistakes in testifying on reserve promotions but later corrected them and that Stewart's promotion was justified.) [See p. 64C2]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Summons Served on Faubus. Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas accepted Sept. 10 a summons ordering him to appear Sept. 20 before Fed. Dist. Judge Ronald N. Davies in Little Rock to explain his use of Natl. Guard troops to bar 9 Negro children from Little Rock Central High School. Summonses also were served on Maj. Gen. Sherman T. Clinger, state adjutant general, & on Lt. Col. Marion E. Johnson, Natl. Guard unit commander.

Wide World
GOV. FAUBUS

The summonses were issued on orders of Davies, who simultaneously made Faubus & the 2 officers "parties defendant" in an action for an injunction against obstruction or interference with court-ordered gradual integration under a court-approved 6-yr. plan. Davies had directed Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & U.S. Atty. Osro Cobb Sept. 9 to enter the case "as amici curiae [friends of the court]" and "to file immediately" against the 3 officials for an injunction. The Govt. petition was filed Sept. 10, and Davies ordered the summonses & hearing an hour later.

According to the Justice Dept.'s Sept. 10 petition, Faubus had told Clinger Sept. 2: "You are directed to place off limits to white students those schools for colored students & to place off limits to colored students those schools . . . for white students." Since then, Natl. Guard units "have been & still are forcibly restraining certain Negro students eligible to attend classes in said Little Rock High School," the petition charged. [See p. 287G1-A3]

The Little Rock School Board, which previously had said its schools could be integrated peacefully, changed its position Sept. 5 and petitioned Davies to suspend enforcement of integration "temporarily" so that "calmness may be restored to the point where intelligence may be substituted for emotional agitation." Davies rejected the petition Sept. 7 in a critical ruling declaring that the board had shown no evidence integration would cause violence. The board then announced that the integrational plan "is still in effect and Little Rock Central High School will be opened for all students."

Faubus & 'Ike' to Confer. Faubus proposed in a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 11 that he & the President confer on the Little Rock integration controversy. Mr. Eisenhower immediately invited him to the President's vacation hq. at the Newport (R.I.) naval base the afternoon of Sept. 13 or the following morning.

"Recognizing that we jointly share great responsibility under the federal constitution," Faubus said in his telegram, "I feel that it is advisable for us to counsel together in determining my course of action . . . with reference to the responsibility placed upon me by the state & federal constitutions." He noted that Little Rock integration had been ordered by federal courts and added: "All good citizens must, of course, obey all proper orders of our courts, and it is certainly my desire to comply with the [court] order . . . in this case, consistent with my responsibilities" under the 2 constitutions.

The telegram was delivered to Mr. Eisenhower at the Newport Country Club after he had finished the first hole; he dictated his reply before playing the 2d hole.

In an earlier exchange of telegrams, Faubus Sept. 4 had called his actions essential to preserve order and had sought assurance of the President's "understanding & cooperation." He complained that the FBI was tapping his phones and that federal authorities were "discussing plans to take [Faubus] into custody by force." Mr. Eisenhower replied Sept. 5: ". . . The only assurance I can give you is that the federal constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command." He denied that "federal authorities have been considering taking you into custody" or that the FBI had tapped Faubus' phones. He said he was sure Faubus "& other state officials, as well as the Natl. Guard, which is . . . uniformed, armed & partially sustained by the Fed. Govt.," would cooperate with the court

(Pres. Eisenhower told R.I. GOP leaders Sept. 10 that he would use "patience" in the situation.)

Faubus Defends Actions. Faubus denied in an interview on ABC-TV's "Open Hearing" program Sept. 8 that he had used the Natl. Guard "to prevent integration." "The Guard was called to keep & maintain the peace," he insisted. He said he did not dispute federal court authority to order Little Rock school integration, and be declared that "I'm not opposing integration as such."

Faubus said that Pres. Eisenhower, in an address to the Governors' Conference, had implied that "perhaps it was more expedient or more compulsory for . . . [the Fed. Govt.] to bend than for the states" to do so [see p. 205D2-E3]. Asked whether he thought the Fed. Govt. would have to "recede" from its stand for immediate integration, Fabus replied, "I can see no alternative at the moment." Even if Pres. Eisenhower appealed to him to comply with the integration order, Faubus indicated, he could not do so because it would mean "violence & disorder & bodily harm to members of both races."

Faubus denied that his actions put him in contempt of court since "I am fulfilling my obligations" as governor "to maintain peace & order, and that is paramount to all other issues." He recalled that "the Supreme Court has not said that these children must enter the school on such & such a date" and that "Pres. Eisenhower himself in many instances has recognized the difficulty of the problem and that it may take" weeks or months in different localities.

The Little Rock situation, Faubus declared, "has been building up for some time." He said he had "no alternative but to act to preserve the peace" in view of "public meetings attended by hundreds of people . . . widespread sale of weapons . . . the organization of caravans to converge upon Little Rock on the school opening day." Reminded by newsmen that the local sheriff & chief of police had denied such a build-up, Faubus replied, "Arkansas people don't talk to strangers too freely."

Faubus, who among Southern governors had been considered quite moderate on integration, said his state had a good record on the issue. "Arkansas has integrated all its public transportation systems," he reported. At least 7 public school districts had been integrated, he said, and he declared that although the press had reported "progress . . . in North Carolina," "more Negro children were integrated [the previous week] into one school in Arkansas—Van Buren—than . . . the total number that have been integrated in North Carolina." Arkansas' Ft. Smith & Ozark schools also were integrated "this past week while all of this was going on here in Little Rock," he said. He noted that the university & state colleges had been integrated and announced that "my son [Farrell Eugene Faubus, 18] leaves this day . . . [for] an integrated state college [Arkansas Polytechnic College]."

Faubus said he had not discussed his actions with any of the other Southern governors. But he repeated his Cancery Court testimony [see p. 287B2] that Gov. Marvin E. Griffin of Georgia, an extreme segregationist who had addressed a Citizens Council meeting in Little Rock Aug. 22 and then was Faubus' guest, had "contributed to the situation."

Faubus, in a Sept. 9 statement, assailed Davies as "the federal judge who arrived here only a few days ago [on temporary assignment from his regular seat in Fargo, N.D.]." He said Davies' integration order seemed "highhanded & arbitrary and rendered apparently without consideration of the consequences."

Faubus said Davies had issued his order after 3 hearings totaling a scant 1 hr. 24 min. and had "used for grounds" a statement by Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, 40, "a discredited, repudiated city official," whose term was to end in Jan. 1958.* Mann had denied a danger of violence in the integration plan.

*A board of directors for a city manager form of government, adopted over Mann's opposition, was to be elected in November.

Faubus quoted a statement of 8 Little Rock aldermen who declared themselves "closer to the sentiments of the people than any other public official" and who commended Faubus' call-out of the Natl. Guard because "we know that there was & still exists racial tension between our people" over the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

"Maybe Negro leaders & white integrationist leaders & even . . . Davies are willing to sacrifice the lives of a certain number of people in this community in order to take one more step toward final & complete integration of the schools," Faubus said. But he refused to accept this "philosophy" because "the price is too high & the danger is too great."

Faubus insisted that it was his constitutional "duty to maintain the public peace & the use of militia if, in my judgment, it is necessary. I cannot . . . let a federal judge substitute his judgment for mine. . . . If he has a right to substitute his judgment for mine on this issue, then he has the right to substitute his judgment on all issues involving duties imposed upon me as governor of Arkansas. If this be the law, then every state in this union is nothing more than a vassal state to central government."

Faubus suggested in an interview on NBC-TV's "Today" program Sept. 10 that Davies had been sent to Little Rock specifically to enforce integration. Pres. Eisenhower had left a vacancy on the Arkansas federal bench for more than a year and had "failed to make a nomination . . . so that someone could be sent in," Faubus said. The orginal federal court order had not decreed "that integration must be implemented now," he continued, and "there was no such order . . . until this Judge Davies came down from the North and . . . made a decision forthwith" after 3 short hearings.

Mayor Vs. Faubus. Little Rock Mayor Mann charged Sept. 5 that Faubus' call-out of the Natl. Guard was a "disgraceful political hoax." There was no indication that integration would have caused inter-racial violence, and Fabus' stated reason for using the Guard therefore was untrue, Mann said. City police could have handled the situation, he declared. He accused Faubus of "unwarranted interference . . . to create tension where none existed."

Mann had said Sept. 4 that Faubus had "acted within his constitutional rights" but that city officials had "stayed pretty close to the situation through the school officials & police" and had "no reason to believe . . . there is any likelihood of violence." He conceded that nobody "can prophesy for sure" and that "something could break out 30 minutes from now."

Mann Sept. 7 asked State Atty. Gen. Bruce R. Bennett for his opinion on the legal powers of state & city officials in "the state of anarchy conceived, created & stirred by Gov. Faubus." Bennett replied that the governor had the right to call out the Natl. Guard, subject to court review, "to maintain peace & order." As for Mann's right to use city police to clear traffic lanes & bar the gathering of crowds, Bennett said the Guard commander could decide whether to isolate certain streets from traffic to carry out the governor's orders.

Governor's Study Proposed. Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts proposed Sept. 9 that a bipartisan committee of governors be appointed to seek a solution to the Little Rock problem. Furcolo said he had discussed the plan by phone with Faubus and that Faubus had accepted on condition that the committee include Southerners. Furcolo also discussed the plan by phone with Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President, Republican Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, chairman of the Governors Conf., and with other governors.

Reaction. Adlai E. Stevenson said in Chicago Sept. 8 that Faubus' actions would have a "serious & sad impact" on the world's colored nations and supply "grist for the Communist propaganda mill." . . . Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Com. said Sept. 10 that "the Govt. has to use federal troops" and "meet force with force." . . . Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said in Oakland, Calif. Sept. 5 that Faubus' actions, even though local, would be made to appear by the Communist press as "representative of our entire nation." He indicated a fear that actions such as Faubus' undermined the "whole structure" of "our constitutional form of government & our civilization, [which] rest upon support for our constitution, the obedience of our laws, the maintenance of law & order and the respect for court decisions based on due process of law."

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.), lauding Faubus Sept. 6, charged that "the national Admin., by abuse & usurpation of federal power, is trying to make hollow shells of state & local governments." He warned that "this usurpation of power . . . must be strongly resisted." . . . Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia praised Faubus Sept. 4 and said he too would have called out troops to prevent integration. . . . Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina wired Faubus Sept. 5 to praise "the rightfulness" of Faubus' actions and to assure him he had "the heartfelt prayers & support of real Americans everywhere."

North Little Rock. 6 Negro boys attempting to enter a white high school in North Little Rock on the first day of school Sept. 9 were pushed out twice by some 2 dozen white boys & adults. Schools Supt. Frederick Bruce Wright then told them the city's integration plan had been postponed indefinitely. Police Chief Bert C. Campbell & 10 policemen standing outside the building did not interfere.

Nashville. Tennessee's voluntary school segregation law was ruled unconstitutional by Fed. Dist. Judge William E. Miller in Nashville Sept. 6. He ordered Nashville authorities to start the city's integration plan, beginning with the first grade, on the opening day of school Sept. 9 and to submit a plan for complete desegregation by Dec. 31. [See p. 58B1]

13 Negro first-graders had been registered Aug. 27 in 3 of the city's 15 desegregated but previously all-white elementary schools. A campaign of threatening phone calls to families of the 13 began Aug. 28 under a plan announced by N.J.-born segregationist Frederick John Kasper.

The 13 Negro 6-yr.-olds, accompanied by parents, were jeered at and in some cases spat at or made the targets of sticks, stones & pop bottles as they were led through crowds of adult segregationists to integrated schools Sept. 9. Many white parents who had brought their children to integrated schools took them out the same day for fear of violence. Authorities estimated that 25%-30% of white students at the affected schools were absent, some for fear of violence, others because their parents participated in an anti-integration boycott of integrated schools.

Nashville's new $500,000 Hattie Cotton Elementary School, with a registration of one Negro & 388 white children, virtually was destroyed by a dynamite blast the night of Sept. 9-10. 7 Ku Klux Klan members were arrested by city police as suspects Sept. 10. 19 other persons, including Kasper, were arrested the same day on other charges resulting from the racial tension. Kasper was convicted Sept. 11 on 4 municipal charges of disorderly conduct, offensive conduct, vagrancy & loitering and was jailed for failure to pay $200 in fines. He also was charged by state authorities Sept. 10 with inciting to riot. [See p. 238D1]

(2 Protestant church organizations, the Nashville Assn. of Churches & the Nashville Ministers Assn., had sent letters Aug. 23 to more than 500 Nashville clergymen asking them to support the integration program.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Auto Price Cut Rejected. UAW pres. Walter P. Reuther's proposal of a $100-a-car reduction in the prices of 1958-model autos was rejected by Gen. Motors pres. Harlow H. Curtice Aug. 22, by Chrysler pres. L. L. Colbert Aug. 23 & by Ford pres. Henry Ford 2d Aug. 24. All 3 refused to agree that the union should have any voice in their price policies. Curtice said the UAW could strike a heavier blow against inflation by extending its existing contract for 2 more years instead of publicizing "excessive," inflationary demands such as "the biggest wage increases" in UAW history & a shorter work week with more take-home pay. Colbert & Ford said Reuther's plan was no more logical than an industry demand that the UAW "take an immediate & sizeable wage cut, which the companies would then 'take into consideration' in pricing their 1958 automobiles." Reuther accused the 3 companies of evading their social responsibilities to American consumers.

Reuther, at a Detroit press confer-

ence Aug. 29, denounced "the irresponsibility of the arbitrary rejection . . . of our proposal." He said he was taking the case to the President in the hope that he "will use his great influence with the corporations" to exercise price restraint. He suggested in a letter to the President that the companies "would be compelled to give very serious consideration to any . . . [anti-inflationary] recommendation you might make."

The White House Aug. 29 made public an Aug. 22 reply by Gabriel Hauge, the President's economic advisor, to an earlier letter from Reuther. Hauge told Reuther "it would be inappropriate for the President to express a view" on "specific proposals" but that Mr. Eisenhower "regards the sentiment expressed in your letter . . . as a hopeful augury that a sense of civic responsibility will prevail in the future negotiations between labor & management." [See p. 271E1-D2]

2-Year Term for Dio. Johnny Dio (Dioguardi), 43, was given the maximum sentence of 2 years' imprisonment & a $1,000 fine by Gen. Sessions Judge John A. Mullen in New York Sept. 5 for labor bribery & conspiracy. Dio & 2 co-defendants—Max Chester & Samuel Goldstein—had been found guilty of trying to exact $30,000 (they actually took $10,000) from 2 electroplating firms in exchange for a promise of "labor peace." Mullen also imposed 2-yr. sentences on Chester & Goldstein and fined them $1,000 each. [See p. 245A-C2]

FOREIGN

Algeria. French Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury Sept. 10 called a special session of the French Natl. Assembly for Sept. 24 to debate a proposed new Algerian loi-cadre (basic law) that would provide for 4 predominantly Moslem territories & 2 French territories, each to elect a regional assembly & eventually form a central, federal Algerian assembly [see p. 270B1]. Bourgès-Maunoury, in an address at ceremonies honoring the 200th birthday of Lafayette, appealed Sept. 7 for foreign support, particularly from the U.S., for the French effort to solve the "grave problems in Algeria." (The Franco-American celebration, held in Chavaniac-Lafayette, was attended by the mayors of 21 U.S. cities named after Lafayette.) [See p. 219F3-220G1]

The rebel Algerian Natl. Movement, led by Hadj Messali & rival to the dominant rebel Algerian Natl. Liberation Front, rejected the proposed loi-cadre Aug. 28 & renewed demands for talks on "self-determination." French veterans organizations & newspapers in Algeria denounced the proposed law Sept. 10 for its envisaged creation of a single Franco-Moslem electorate & voting register. [See p. 220E1]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau conferred in Washington Sept. 7 with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles and reportedly warned Dulles that an independent Moslem Algeria would be prey to further Soviet efforts to penetrate North Africa & the Middle East. [See p. 270E1]

500 Algerian Natl. Movement guerrillas, led by a Berber known as Belounis, were reported Sept. 5 to have defected to the French side as a result of the alleged Natl. Lib. Front's massacre of 303 Moslems May 28 in Meshta Kasba. The Belounis band, increased to 2,500, was said to have been armed by the French & given defense responsibilities in an unspecified area of Algeria. [See p. 190B-F1]

Lt. Gen. Raoul Salan, French Army C.-in-C. for Algeria, claimed Sept. 2 that August military operations had been the most successful in the 3 years of Algerian rebellion. Maj. Gen. Jacques Allard told newsmen Sept. 3 that his Army corps "almost" had ended the rebel menace in central Algeria during August. French sources estimated Sept. 3 that 3,000 armed rebels had been killed in August. French military spokesmen said Aug. 30 that the Natl. Lib. Front Algiers area command had been destroyed & 3 rebels killed in an Algiers raid Aug. 26 but that Yacef Saadi, NLF Algiers Chief, still was at large. [See p. 270G1-A2]

5 French & U.S. oil & investment firms (Sinclair Petroleum Co., Newmont Mining Corp., Lazard Frères, Societé Anonyme Française de Recherches et d'Exploitation du Pétrole, Omnium de Valeurs Agricoles, Industrielles et Minières) announced Sept. 10 their formation of a combine to search for oil in southern Algerian desert areas. The British (formerly Anglo-Iranian) Petroleum Co. disclosed Sept. 10 that it would seek an Algerian oil exploration concession. [See p. 220C3]

Morocco. French-Moroccan negotiations on a Convention of Establishment, which would define the status of European residents of Morocco, were resumed in Paris Aug. 22 but broken off Sept. 5, reportedly due to French demands for compensation in the planned Moroccan expropriation of 750,000 acres of European-owned farmland (about 1/3 the present arable Moroccan land area). [See p. 270E3] . . . The Charter of Tangier, replacing the city's international statute that was abolished when Morocco became independent, was disclosed Aug. 29 to have been signed by Moroccan King Mohammed V. Charter provisions, announced Aug. 30, reaffirmed Tangiers' status as a free money & trade zone and provided for a 6-mo. warning should the Moroccan Govt. move to integrate the city into the Moroccan monetary system & French franc zone. [See Vol. XVI, p. 145B2] . . . Mohammed V recalled his ambassador to Spain for talks Aug. 20-23 on the possibility of negotiations for the incorporation of Spanish-held Ifni into Morocco. (Maurice Faure, French State Secy. for Moroccan & Tunisian Affairs, met Aug. 24 in San Sebastian with Spanish Forgn. Min. Fernando Mario Castiella for talks on Franco-Spanish economic cooperation in North Africa.) [See p. 270D3] . . . Mehdi Ben Barka, Moroccan Consultative Assembly pres., said Sept. 6 that a recent Govt. decree freezing all assets of 193 prominent Moroccans was "part of a purge" of Moroccan leaders who collaborated with the French administration to dethrone King (then Sultan) Mohammed V in 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 275E-G3]

Tunisia. Pres. Habib Bourguiba proclaimed Sept. 9 a state of emergency in 5 areas near the Tunisian-Algerian border where French troops, pursuing alleged Algerian rebels, had crossed the frontier & killed Tunisians. Bourguiba authorized local governors to use civil & military forces to protect Tunisian territory against further incursions. [See p. 270G1] . . . French Army units, acting under orders issued Aug. 24 by Defense Min. André Morice for "hot pursuit" of Algerian rebels over the Tunisian & Moroccan frontiers, crossed into Tunisia Sept. 1 and killed 5 Tunisians & 6 Algerians. Tunisian protest statements charged Sept. 2 that the French raid had killed 7 Tunisian soldiers at the Haidra border post. 2 Tunisian civilians were reported killed near Ain Braham Sept. 6 and 4 others kidnaped near Kasserine Sept. 10 during similar French counterattacks. [See pp. 220C2, B3, 190F2]

LATIN AMERICA

Trade. The Inter-American Economic Conf., sponsored by the Org. of Amer. States and begun in Buenos Aires Aug. 15, ended Sept. 2 with the last-minute adoption of an "Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires" that called for a reduction in trade restrictions among member nations, increased efforts to stimulate investment capital, and intergovernmental cooperation on the problems of producers of raw materials subject to wide price fluctuations. A more binding treaty among the 21 Latin-American republics, which would have set up a common Latin-American market, was not adopted because the U.S. had opposed or abstained from voting on 19 of 45 draft articles, including one to place foreign investments under jurisdiction of the laws of a host nation. U.S. State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon told newsmen in Buenos Aires Sept. 3 that the U.S. would support a common regional market but could not join it because it applied a generalized trade policy to all parts of the world. [See Vol. XVI, p. 243E3]

Cuba. Heavy fighting broke out Sept. 5 in the port city of Cienfuegos, 150 mi. s.e. of Havana, after an estimated 400 backers of Fidel Castro attacked & captured the Maritime Police & Natl. Police hqs. in an attempt to take the city. The rebels were joined for the first time by about 150 Cuban Navy men from the Cayo Loco base. However, Army tanks, planes & troops rushed in from Havana & Santa Clara routed the rebels after 5 hours of fighting. Sporadic fighting also broke out Sept. 6. About 200 persons on both sides were killed in the Cienfuegos fighting, according to reports in Havana Sept. 9. Col. Roberto Comesanas, Cienfuegos naval cmndr., was dismissed Sept. 9 and a loyalty check ordered for all armed forces, although the Govt. had at first

denied that any Navy men were involved. [See p. 262A3] . . . Dr. Raul Chibas, Ortodoxo Party opposition leader, & Roberto Agramonte Jr. were arrested Aug. 31 in Havana after they reportedly had visited Castro in his Sierra Maestra stronghold. The "N.Y. Times" reported Sept. 9 that, according to reliable sources, Chibas was tortured severely by police. . . . Russell Freeman Master, 28, & Thos. McCleland Miller, 23, both U.S. citizens of Florida, were freed Aug. 29 by a court in Santiago of charges of illegal possession of arms & an attempt to join the Castro forces. They had been arrested Aug. 4. [See p. 271E2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Altitude record for manned airplanes of 70,000 feet was attained Aug. 28 over Luton, Eng. by test pilot Michael Randrup & flight engr. W. Shirley Stand in a Canberra bomber (2 turbojet, 2 rocket motors), the Royal Aero Club disclosed Aug. 30 in London. The previous record of 65,890 ft. had been claimed for a Canberra in 1955. [See pp. 269B1, 200G3] . . . **Flouridation** of drinking water to prevent tooth decay was indorsed Sept. 4 by a World Health Org. committee of experts in Geneva. [See Vol. XVI, p. 247B2] . . . **Alcoholism's** biochemical basis is a malnourishment of the hypothalamus (appetite-regulating center) of the brain that may be corrected by use of vitamins & other nutritional measures, according to indications derived from research at the U. of Texas and reported Sept. 9 in New York by Dr. Roger J. Williams, Amer. Chemical Society pres. & dir. of the U. of Tex. Biochemical Inst. He told the society's annual meeting that progress had been made toward developing methods by which potential alcoholism could be diagnosed & corrected in children. [See p. 116A3; Vol. XVI, 106G2]

U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey announced Sept. 9 the discovery of a trough 500-700 ft. deep, 250-400 mi. long & 2-3 mi. wide at the bottom of the Gulf of Alaska extending southwesterly from the southern Alaskan coast near Yukatat Bay. The CGS said the trough might be the starting point of destructive seismic tidal waves in the Pacific. [See Vol. VI, p. 112K-L] . . . **Painting** "September Morn" by the French artist Paul Chabas, object of a pre-World War I controversy in the U.S. over charges that it was indecent, was acquired by the Met. Museum of Art in N.Y. Aug. 27. . . . **Video Independent Theaters** introduced Sept. 3 in Bartlesville, Okla. closed-circuit TV transmission of theatrical films to private homes on a monthly subscription basis. [See Vol. XV, p. 195A1] . . . **Color TV** transmission equipment had been installed in 278 U.S. TV stations by July 1, for an increase of 25% in one year, NBC reported Aug. 26. [See p. 207B3; Vol. XV, 187F1; XIV, 271D2] . . . **TV revenues** (all networks & stations) increased by 20.4% to $897 million and profits (before federal taxes) rose by 26.2% to $189.6 million during 1956, the FCC reported Aug. 22. The ABC, CBS & NBC networks & their 15 owned-&-operated stations had $442.3 million in revenues, $85.4 million profits. [See p. 59C3]

LEADING AUGUST FILMS

New York Releases

Battle Hell. Account of Red Chinese attack on British sloop "Amethyst" on Yangtze in 1949 [see Vol. IX, p. 243M-N]. Screenplay by Eric Ambler. Directed by Michael Anderson. Produced by Wilcox-Neagle (British). With Richard Todd, William Hartnell, Akim Tamiroff, Keye Luke. Aug. 21.

It Happened in the Park. 5 vignettes set in Borghese Gardens, Rome. Screenplay by Sergio Amidei, Giorgio Flaiano & Ercole Patti. Directed by Gianni Franciolini. Produced by Giorgio G. Agliani for Astoria Film (Italian) & Sigma-Vog (French). With Vittorio De Sica, Francois Perier, Eduardo De Fillippo, Giulia Rubino, Micheline Presle, Gerard Philipe, Franca Valeri. Aug. 12.

Fire Down Below. Rita Hayworth, Jack Lemmon & Robert Mitchum in drama of smuggling in West Indies. Screenplay by Irwin Shaw from novel by Max Catto. Directed by Robt. Parrish. Produced by Irving Allen & Albert Broccoli for Warwick Films. Aug. 8.

Jeanne Eagels. Kim Novak in biography of ill-starred stage & film star of 1920s. Screenplay by Daniel Fuchs. Produced & directed by Geo. Sidney for Columbia. With Jeff Chandler, Agnes Moorhead, Charles Drake, Larry Gates, Gene Lockhart, Virginia Grey, Murray Hamilton, Joe de Santis. Aug. 30.

The Last Bridge. Maria Schell as German Army nurse captured by Yugoslav Partisans during World War II. Screenplay by Helmut Kautner & Norbert Kunze. Directed by Kautner. Produced by Cosmopol (German). With Bernhard Wicki, Barbara Rutting. Aug. 20.

Love in the Afternoon. Gary Cooper, Audrey Hepburn & Maurice Chevalier in romantic comedy involving American playboy, Parisian sleuth & the detective's daughter. Screenplay by Billy Wilder & I. A. L. Diamond based on novel by Claude Anet. Directed & produced by Wilder. Allied Artists Pictures release. Aug. 23.

A Man Escaped. Francois Leterrier as condemned French resistance fighter who escapes from Nazi prison thought to be impregnable. Screenplay by Robert Bresson based on true story by Andre Devigny. Directed by Bresson. Produced by Jean Thuiller & Alain Poire for A.S.N.E. Gaumont-Nouvelles Editions de Filmes (French). Aug. 26.

Man on Fire. Bing Crosby as embittered father involved in legal contest with ex-wife over custody of son. Screenplay by Ranald McDougall based on story by Malvin Wald & Jack Jacobs. Directed by MacDougall. Produced by Sol C. Siegel. MGM release. With Inger Stevens, Mary Fickett, E. G. Marshall, Anne Seymour. Aug. 22.

Man of a Thousand Faces. James Cagney depicts late character actor Lon Chaney. Screenplay by R. Wright Campbell, Ivan Goff & Ben Roberts from story by Ralph Wheelwright. Directed by Jos. Pevney. Produced by Robt. Arthur for Universal-Intl. With Dorothy Malone, Jane Greer, Jim Backus, Robt. J. Evans, Marjorie Rambeau, Jeanne Cagney. Aug. 13.

A Novel Affair. Sir Ralph Richardson & Margaret Leighton in comedy about English lady novelist. Screenplay by Muriel & Sydney Box. Directed by Muriel Box. Produced by Peter Rogers for Lion Intl. Films (British). Aug. 27.

The Pajama Game. Musical comedy set in Iowa pajama factory. Screenplay by George Abbott & Richard Bissell based on their Broadway show & Bissell's book. Directed & produced by Abbott & Stanley Donen in WarnerColor for Warner Bros. With Doris Day, John Raitt, Carol Haney, Eddie Foy Jr., Ralph Dunn, Reta Shaw, Barbara Nichols, Thelma Pelish. Aug. 29.

The Sun Also Rises. Ernest Hemingway's story about romance & frustrations of 4 men & a woman in Spanish city. Screenplay by Peter Viertel. Directed by Henry King. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck in De Luxe Color. With Tyrone Power, Ava Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Erroll Flynn, Eddie Albert, Gregory Ratoff, Henry Daniell. Aug. 23.

3:10 to Yuma. Suspensful Western with Van Heflin as cow hand who delivers gang leader to prison-bound train. Screenplay by Halsted Welles based on story by Elmore Leonard. Directed by Delmer Daves. Produced by David Heilwell for Columbia. With Glenn Ford, Henry Jones, Richard Jaekel, Robert Emhardt, Leora Dana, Felicia Farr. Aug. 28.

RELIGION

Membership in major religious faiths in the U.S. totaled 103,224,954 at the end of 1956 for a gain of 3 million over 1955, according to the Natl. Council of Churches' "1958 Yearbook of Amer. Churches" published Sept. 2. Protestant membership totaled 60,148,980, Roman Catholic 34,563,851, Jewish congregations 5,500,000, Eastern Orthodox 2,598,055, Old Catholic & Polish Natl. Catholic 351,058, Buddhist 63,000, Moslem an estimated 20,000. The yearbook reported Sunday school enrollment totaling 40 million (up 2.5%), local congregations totaling 308,647 (up 1½%), per capita contributions of $54 a year (up 8%), new church construction totaling $775 million (up $40 million or 5%). [See Vol. XVI, p. 327B1] . . . **Rev. Dr. Billy Graham's** New York revival series, begun May 15, ended Sept. 1 with a rally in Times Sq. following the final Madison Sq. Garden meeting Aug. 31. Graham's aides estimated that attendance at his nightly meetings in New York had totaled 2 million and that 56,767 persons had responded with "decisions for Christ" (conversions). [See p. 167C3] . . . **North Amer. Conf. on Faith & Order,** a 39-denomination unity conference in Oberlin, O., sponsored by the World Council of Churches, Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and Canadian Council of Churches, ended Sept. 10 with an appeal to all denominations for "continuing advance in the practical unity of united action by churches & congregations." (Eastern Orthodox groups declined to indorse the appeal. The Roman Catholic Church, Southern Baptist Convention & Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod were not represented in the conference.) [See pp. 224B3, 199D2; Vol. XVI, 419A3, 263C1] . . . **Dr. Joseph H. Jackson** of Chicago was elected to a 5th one-yr. term as pres. of the Natl. Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. (Negro, est. 4,550,000 members in 25,000 churches) at its convention in Louisville Sept. 4 after he had ruled invalid a church constitutional amendment, adopted in 1952, limiting a president to 4 consecutive terms. Police quelled a brawl in the convention Sept. 5 between Jackson's supporters & opponents. [See Vol. XVI, p. 303B3]

OBITUARIES

Lawrence A. Audrain, 47, Canadian-born ed. of graphic arts magazine "Print," ex-British newsman; Sept. 9 in N.Y. of circulatory ailment.

Saul Baizerman, 67, sculptor, known for figures in hammered copper; Aug. 30 in New York.

Dr. Arthur H. Barnes, 53, head of Argonne Natl. Lab.'s nuclear reactor div. since 1954; Sept. 8 in Chicago of heart attack.

Dr. Frederick S. Boas, 95, authority on Shakespearean & other Elizabethan literature; Sept. 1 in London.

Dennis Brain, 36, French horn soloist; Sept. 1 in auto accident near London.

Robert W. Brennan, 42, ex-pres. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of Amer.; Sept. 8 in Elizabeth, N.J. of perforated ulcer.

Byron E. Calhoun, 54, pres. since 1953 of Inter-Continental Hotels Corp. (Pan-Amer. World Airways subsidiary); Sept. 4 in Greenwich, Conn.

Fred W. Carpenter, 83, private secy. 1901-09 to Wm. Howard Taft, ex-diplomat; Aug. 27 in San Francisco.

Dr. Robert Glass Cleland, 72, Calif. historian, ex-prof. at Occidental Coll.; Sept. 3 in Pasadena.

Sir William Alexander Craigie, 90, co-ed. of Oxford English Dictionary (1901-1933), authority on Scandanavian & other northern languages; Sept. 2 in Watlington, Eng.

Dr. Leach Cross (Louis C. Wallach), 71, ex-lightweight boxer who became dentist; Sept. 7 in Brooklyn.

Virginia Dale (Mrs. Hermina Shirk-Johnstone), 50, novelist ("Honeyfogling Time," "They Waited for the Night"), short-story writer; Sept. 5 in New York.

Joseph Robinson Darling, 85, soldier-of-fortune who explored resources of Central & S. Amer., advised U.S. Govt. on preparation of anti-trust legislation, author of variety of books ("Darling on Trusts & Combinations," "Standardized Mah Jong"); Sept. 6 in Miami, Fla.

Louis F. Diat, 72, exec. chef of N.Y. Ritz-Carlton hotel 1910-51, creator of vichyssoise; Aug. 29 in New York.

Wilbur B. Foshay, 76, ex-utilities owner who was convicted of fraud in 1932; Sept. 1 in Minneapolis.

John Rowland Fothergill, 81, British innkeeper celebrated for rudeness to guests; death reported Aug. 29 in London.

Helen Haye, 83, Britain's oldest working actress; Sept. 1 in London.

Marcus Heiman, 74, mgr. 1932-56 of United Booking Office (Shubert theater agency forced to dissolve by federal order on monopoly charges) who refused to allow Negro actors in Washington's National Theatre in violation of local custom; Sept. 9 in New York. [See Vol. XVI, p. 107C2]

Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, 72, ex-chief of U.S. Army Ordnance Dept.; Sept. 5 in Washington.

Lev Nikolayevich Ivanov, 54, Soviet scientist, historian, naval arms expert; reported Sept. 8 in Moscow.

Conrad Jobst, 67, inventor of custom-fitted elastic stocking to ease varicose veins; Aug. 26, Toledo, O.

Most Rev. Aloysius Grosse Kappenberg, 67, Superior Gen. of Roman Catholic Society of the Divine Word; Aug. 27 in Rome of leukemia.

Hermann Kastner, 70, East German Liberal Dem. Dep. Premier 1949-50 who broke with Communist Govt., defected to West Germany; Sept. 7 in Munich of heart attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 329G]

Edgar L. Longaker, 75, inventor of auto ignition battery & submarine storage battery; Aug. 29 in Norristown, Pa.

El Hadj Mohammed El Mokri, reportedly about 112, Grand Vizier (equivalent to Prime Min.) to 5 Sultans of Morocco 1912-55; Sept. 9 near Rabat, Morocco. [See Vol. XV, p. 341G2]

Dr. William Bennett Munro, 82, Calif. Inst. of Tech. prof. emeritus of history & govt., author of texts on both subjects, pres. Amer. Political Science Assn. 1927 & Amer. Assn. of Univ. Profs. 1929-31; Sept. 4 in Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. Henry Boylan Orton, 71, laryngologist, Amer. College of Surgeons ex-pres.; Sept. 1 in Newark, N.J. of infectious hepatitis.

Jeanne Parent, 53, U.S. Medal of Freedom winner for hiding Allied aviators shot down in Belgium during World War II; Aug. 29 in Newark, N.J.

Anne Parrish (Mrs. Josiah Titzell), 68, novelist ("The Perennial Bachelor," "All Kneeling," "And Have Not Love"), author of children's stories; Sept. 7 in Danbury, Conn. of stroke.

Herbert Pulitzer, 61, pblshr. of N.Y. "World" newspapers before their sale to Scripps-Howard in 1931, last surviving son of Jos. Pulitzer; Sept. 4 in Paris of uremic poisoning.

Baron Maurice de Rothschild, 76, French-born member of banking family, pre-World War II Senator & member of Chamber of Deputies, art collector, horseman; Sept. 4 in Geneva.

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, 84, Italian anti-Fascist historian & educator who fled Italy, later taught at Harvard & Yale; Sept. 6 in Sorrento.

Carl Schniewind, 57, Chicago Art Inst. curator of prints & drawings; Aug. 29 in Florence, Italy.

Jay A. Urice, 66, YMCA natl. gen. secy. 1954-57; Sept. 8 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

U.S. tennis titles: Malcolm Anderson, 22, of Australia, son of a Queensland cattle rancher, defeated Ashley Cooper, 20, of Australia, 10-8, 7-5, 6-4, to win men's singles, and Althea Gibson, 30, of New York defeated Louise Brough, 6-3, 6-2, to win women's singles in the U.S. lawn tennis championship finals Sept. 8 in Forest Hills, N.Y. (Anderson had been unseeded, Cooper ranked first in pre-tournament ratings. Miss Gibson became the first Negro winner of a U.S. lawn tennis singles title.) Miss Gibson & Kurt Neilsen of Denmark defeated Darlene Hard of Montabello, Calif. & Robert Howe of Australia, 6-3, 9-7, for the mixed doubles title. [See pp. 280D2, 272B2; Vol. XVI, 304F1]

All-sports event: Soviet athletes made the best national showing by winning 17 of 58 championships in the 32-nation World University Games (Junior Olympics) in Paris ended Sept. 8. Germany won 9 events, Hungary 6, the U.S. 5. [See Vol. XVI, p. 415C2] . . . **Auto racing:** Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif., driving a Ferrari, won the 500-mi. Road America sports car race in 6 hr. 8 min. 30 sec. at Elkhart Lake, Wis. Sept. 8 [see p. 255D3]. Stirling Moss of Britain, driving a Vanwall Special, won the Grand Prix of Italy in Monza Sept. 8. [See p. 272F1]. . . . **Baseball:** Regular-season championship winners in final standings Sept. 8: Intl. League—Toronto; Amer. Assn.—Wichita; Southern Assn.—Atlanta; Texas League—Dallas; Eastern League—Binghamton. [See Vol. XVI, p. 312B1] . . . **Golf:** The U.S. team won the Walker Cup by defeating Britain, 8 matches to 3, in Minneapolis Aug. 30-31 [see Vol. XV p. 180B1]. Gardner Dickinson, 29, of Panama City, Fla. won the Insurance City open in Wethersfield, Conn. Sept. 2, for $2,800. . . . **Horse racing:** Travis M. Kerr's Round Table, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $145,900 American Derby at Washington Park (Chicago) Aug. 31, for $100,350. Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Pucker Up, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $117,400 Washington Park Handicap Sept. 2, for $80,800. J. Rukin Jelks' & Athol McBean's Old Pueblo, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $64,680 Del Mar (Calif.) Futurity Sept. 7, for $40,570. Oakbrook Stable's Clermont, Gilbert Roser up, won the $47,250 Buckeye Handicap at Randall Park (Cleveland) Sept. 7, for $31,250. J. Howard Lyons' Adios Harry, driven by Luther Lyons, became the all-time biggest money winner among harness racing horses by winning a $10,000 pace at Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N.Y.) Sept. 7 to increase his total winnings to $334,510 (vs. Pronto Don's $332,363). [See Vol. XVI, p. 382D1]. . . . **Speedboat racing:** Mike Welsh's "Hawaii Kai," Jack Regas piloting, won the Silver Cup regatta on the Detroit River Aug. 31. . . . **Yacht racing:** The Chicago Yacht Club won the women's Adams Cup sailing title in Houston, Tex. Aug. 30. Lowell North & Jim Hill's "North Star III" won the N. Amer. Star Class title in San Diego Aug. 31.

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Open tennis tournaments in which amateurs would compete against professionals were disapproved Sept. 6 by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.'s exec. committee meeting in Forest Hills, N.Y. Such tournaments had been recommended by a special USLTA study committee. [See p. 35D3]

Sal Maglie, 40, pitcher, was sold by the NL Brooklyn Dodgers to the AL N.Y. Yankees Sept. 1 for a reported $37,500 & 2 rookies. [See p. 36B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Harry Stromberg (alias Nig Rosen, Nigger Nate), 54, was arraigned Sept. 5 in New York on charges of conspiracy to violate federal narcotic laws. A federal grand jury indictment disclosed Sept. 4 had named him as the head and 45 other persons as members of a ring that had smuggled over $100 million worth of narcotics into the U.S. from France the past 5 years. Also arraigned Sept. 5: Henry (Heinsie) Teitelbaum, 47, Stromberg's chief associate, and 3 ex-U.S. customs inspectors (Herman Samnick, Saul Snyder, Benj. Davis).

Marilyn Elaine Van Derbur, 20, of Denver, a U. of Colorado junior, was named Miss America of 1958 Sept. 7 in Atlantic City. [See p. 248D3]